Daily Report

Latin America

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State Delegates Establish Regional Parliament

PA181819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Article by Hugo Levano]

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP)—The Latin American Parliament, created on 10 December 1964 as an organ for the integration and defense of democracy, was finally institutionalized here last night when representatives of 18 governments signed a treaty granting it international legal status.

This 23-year delay in the institutionalization of an organization, which had been acting as a coordination link between Latin American parliaments, was caused by the region's intermittent lapses in democracy.

That is also the reason Chile, Haiti, and Suriname were not represented at last night's historic ceremony in Lima's Government Palace; President Alan Garcia attended.

Chile was not represented because its parliament is not currently operating. Haiti was not represented because the government established following the overthrow of Francois [as received] Duvalier has not yet called for elections.

During the ceremony, Argentine Senator Luis Leon, Latin American Parliament president, said, "We hope Chile, one of the parliament's founders, will be able to join us soon; we hope the same for Suriname."

Meanwhile President Garcia described the Latin American Parliament's institutionalization as "a great step" toward achieving regional integration, saying this unity must emanate from the peoples' will and must be implemented more by political determination than by agreements among technocrats.

The Latin American Parliament, which occasionally operated with scarcely half a dozen members, now has 18 member countries. The countries that accredited plenipotentiaries to sign the institutionalization treaty were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The treaty reflects the ideas contained in a declaration which served as a basis for the Latin American Parliament's creation. These ideas are that "integration is a historical process whose completion is indispensable to ensure our peoples' independence" and that "the effective validity of democracy" is an indispensable basis for achieving this integration.

The treaty signed last night, which must be ratified by at least seven countries to become valid, proclaims nine "permanent and unalterable principles." These are: defense of democracy, Latin American integration, nonintervention, self-determination of nations, political pluralism, legal equality of the states, the condemnation of threats and the use of force against political independence and territorial integrity, a call for peaceful solutions to international conflicts, and the supremacy of international law.

The treaty lists among its objectives to "ensure strict respect for human rights," "fight against imperialist actions in Latin America," and support the just Latin American struggle to establish a new international economic order.

The treaty establishes an assembly, a directorate, permanent commissions, and a general secretariat as bodies of the Latin American Parliament.

It states that the permanent headquarters will be determined by the Assembly and charges the Peruvian Foreign Ministry with collecting ratification documents from signatory states and new members.

President Garcia pointed out the difficulties the Latin American Parliament will face in its struggle to achieve continental integration when he insisted that unity requires "political determination," which in turn involves risk-taking.

Garcia Address

PA181515 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 2351 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at ceremony formally establishing the Latin American Parliament in the Peruvian Government Palace in Lima—live]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: After 23 years, we give juridical life to this democratic effort which was born under the sponsorship of all the parliaments of our America and which today is being formally established as a result of our governments' will and our peoples' recognition.

This ceremony is solemn because it is deeply historic. We are here after signing something akin to a Latin American constitutional charter. We have proclaimed our will as representatives to defend democracy and to secure a new international economic order. When we say that as a parliament, we will not permit imperialist intervention and that we want freedom for all our peoples, we are laying the constitutional foundations of a new America. [passage omitted]

The future demands our unification. It is the current crisis, to which the president of the Latin American Parliament referred, that demands this. That crisis is the product of the huge abyss between seven big industrialized, developed powers and the rest of the world, which we comprise. Nevertheless, because of its inequality, that crisis has left those seven big powers very limited due to a lack of markets in which to develop their increasing

technology. That crisis has led to speculation with a single currency. It has led to speculation with stocks whose prices increase without material production. It has led to a recycled debt that does not have any productive content and that increasingly impoverishes us. This makes it impossible for the rich to have a market in which to develop their wealth. As a result, it forces the rich to fight among themselves; some of them then increase their interest rates and others expand their deficits for an increase in weapons and dehumanized technology.

This huge crisis demands a response. The response must be real, involving a risk whereby we place the cards of life and decision on the table. It must not be a literary, rhetorical response of dialogues and oft-repeated discussions. How many times have Latin American parliamentarians negotiated one or another conflict in our history? How many times have we not dared to take a decision-making step? In the face of this huge crisis, even greater than the one 50 years ago, we have no other path but that of unity. We must reflect on whether we will now respond as we did in 1929, with disunity, division, and naive individualism. In 1929 and 1930 we believed we could each overcome the great problem of the international crisis by building our own industry and by bilaterally negotiating with those who at that time had the role the IMF plays today.

I ask myself whether those 50 years have passed in vain in Latin America because today, in 1987, we are also in crisis. We must respond to its explosion in only one way: unite Latin America, deeply unite it to respond to the current system which makes us poorer, condemns our peoples to poverty, and sees us as only a chorus, as has well been said here. We are an increasingly distant chorus in the irrationality of an economy created to impoverish the weak.

Nevertheless, I say that the crisis is not the only reason we should unite, because if the crisis were the only reason to unite, deep down each of us would want to be the one best treated by the rich and the great, as is sometimes the temptation in bilateral relations. I do not think integration is only a response to the crisis. The crisis urges us to integrate more than ever; however, integration is a more profound and greater project. It has a human content that surpasses the immediate circumstances of 1929 and 1987, and who knows what other future crises. We have a historic identity. We have a unique personality. We are something different in the world; more than the Third World, we are the new world. We are a cosmic race, a mixture of all the human races. The rescuing of that identity is an immense project that surpasses the momentary nature of crises and the economic responses. We must understand that this is the only project that can lead us to liberate man from misery, ignorance, political arrogance, and the tendency to view wealth as the theoretical meaning and basis of happiness. To liberate men means to give socialism, democracy, and freedom their natural stage, and that stage is an integrated Latin America. [passage omitted]

Today, when we have to face the debt, the interventionism, the imposition of economic theories foreign to our time and circumstances; today, we presidents must make specific decisions, and if we do not, the parliamentarians who represent the people should make them to teach us a necessary lesson. We need to provide answers to the specific problems we face at this time by unifying our decisions.

The subject of the debt synthesizes the relations between the rich and the poor.

Thus, it sums up and is a miniature replica of the international economic system. Our duty is to find a solution to this matter. It is not possible to be a democrat in Latin America if you are not anti-imperialist, and you cannot be anti-imperialist unless you believe in unity. In turn, you cannot believe in unity if you are not willing to act in a united way. It is not possible to act as a group unless such action is to resolve specific problems such as the debt.

The debt, which grows every day, demands an answer from each of us. In its unrelenting recycling process—of borrowing to pay over and over again—the debt demands a political response, an historical decision, an act of sovereignty, of breaking away. It also demands determination. We have had enough of negotiating, of proposing, of asking for a dialogue without obtaining a response. Every day that goes by without a response to our request for dialogue represents less bread for every one of our nations.

Politicians today must act with determination, and acting with determination does not mean waiting until we all agree on a single subject and method of action. There is another way of acting as a group, which is acting together at the same time. This is a right we have: to demand specific decisions of Latin America, of our parliaments. Every one of our countries is feeling the noose of the international debt tightening around its neck, limiting its productive and industrial possibilities. Every one of us sees how our people are being required to lower their economic conditions. Every one of us has to take the qualitative step [salto cualitativo] of making a decision. We in Peru, tired of waiting, made a decision a long time ago. Other countries have made other decisions. However, the important point is that we are walking along the same path in history, that we have taken the qualitative step, to make our will count.

To be a citizen of the world you have to have a will. To have a will means to make decisions. He who asks for another person's will does not have a will. If this is so, if he does not have a will, he should not have citizenship papers. The right to exist in the midst of the nations of the world entails a decision. If the creditors have great

strength and power, we have, in the weakness of our debt, the immense power of being debtors and the possibility of making decisions.

Some of us have made decisions. It does not matter in what way others make their decisions. The important thing is to take history into our own hands. If we limit our payments to a percentage of the amount we export, that is one way. If together we demand and agree to pay only the historical interest rates, according to our own judgment, that is another way. If we declare moratoriums, that is another way. Any of these steps are historic ones and it is important that they be taken in this manner. Let us not lose time negotiating when we can all do the same. Let us all do something in the same historic manner.

This concerns debt. Regarding the application in our societies of economic policies that have nothing to do with our realities, think only one thing: Our crisis exists not only because the rich are very rich but because we are isolated societies. Our crisis has its real origin in our division. Our crisis was born out of the fact that we are not the great Latin American market, but only the small market of each of our countries. Our crisis was born because we arrogantly believed we were capable of having an industry and we have each bought an industry at very steep prices and gotten ourselves into debt. Our crisis was born from our narrowness, our smallness, our artificiality as countries; countries which should have been only one big nation.

Thus, we should not accept demands that we adjust our economies, nor sign letters of intent that we will do so. On the contrary, let us take the historic step toward integration. They can make us adjust because we are isolated. They know we are in a crisis because we are isolated. We should make the unexpected decision, however, to integrate our economies and take bold risks.

We must unite as we have done and demonstrated on the topic of intervention. I believe the Contadora Group and its Support Group are indelible, historic demonstrations of Latin America's capacity to promote sovereign solutions. I believe time has given the Contadora Group a reason, as well as those of us who joined accompanied them later, because they made a decision. They were timely in knowing they had to unite; in this manner they opened a path along which the rest of us have begun walking. This path includes subjects such as the foreign debt and a different Latin American economic policy.

These are some integration concepts we are trying to put into practice. There will be no revolution or democracy in our countries without Latin American integration. Today's crisis demands integration. Integration, moreover, is more than an historic and sovereign project. Integration demands that people, not oligarchies, perform this great feat. Integration demands political decisions and bold risks, not technocratic negotiation. We must once again pick up the pace of those who achieved our independence. The dusty spirits of Bolivar, San Martin, and the rest of our great ones are still wandering about, their plans not fully accomplished. We must again pick up the spirit of those who wanted to see a united Latin America, and we must not lose time. Every passing minute means less bread for our people. We have historic energy in our hands. We have possibilities of following different routes, different ethical values. Let us not fall into the idolatry of technology and consumerism. Let us use technology for our development, to make us capable of creating a civilization with different moral values. All this is in our hands and all the big or small steps we take must be hailed as conscientious ones. [passage omitted]

IAPA Meets in Santiago, Hears Pinochet

PY180111 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet, in a speech today at the 43d IAPA Assembly, said that no government has been so misunderstood as the Chilean Government by the foreign media, but despite this, he firmly believes in freedom of press.

After Pinochet's speech, former Senator Juan Hamilton said the facts deny what the chief of state said.

During his speech President Pinochet said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] No country, no government has had to endure the misunderstanding of the foreign media as Chile has. Despite this, I strongly believe in freedom of the press. Our commitment to Christian Western values demands the will and energy to defend these values and to preserve them for future generations in the next millenium.

Messrs IAPA members, Chile will not reduce its efforts, and its people will continue to sovereignly create the conditions necessary for the country's full material and spiritual development. [end recording]

Pinochet said it would be hard to understand freedom of the press in Chile without taking into account what he termed the tragic experience of the Popular Unity.

He said it cannot be denied that Marxism, in the political sphere, is among the ideologies that has worked hardest to distort the truth. Therefore, he said, we have created strong barriers to prevent totalitarian groups from using the media.

President Seaton Comments

PY190135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 18 Nov (EFE)—Edward Seaton, president of the IAPA Executive Committee, today said that Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet

was invited to address the official opening of the IAPA assembly "in keeping with the old tradition of inviting the chiefs of state to open our meetings."

Upon delivering the executive committee's report to the assembly, which is being held in Santiago, Seaton said the committee took into account "the criticism that could result from inviting Gen Pinochet."

According to Seaton, the invitation to Gen Pinochet, "does not mean, in any sense, that we are getting involved in the political process of the host country, or that we support the Chilean political system."

The IAPA president added that "our assembly is taking place in Chile in response to an invitation from the Chilean National Press Association, according to which, our presence in Chile could help improve the situation of the Chilean press."

Seaton said in his report: "The issue of press freedom has been discussed many times, and yesterday we made a detailed study of the conditions under which the Managua daily *La Prensa* is being currently published, as well as the problems this paper is having with the funds it receives from foreign governments."

Seaton said: "Although we are maintaining our determined and constant support for *La Prensa*, we will act cautiously in order not to involve the IAPA by saying: "The project to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of IAPA has been approved, and the American Society of Association Executives will be in charge of this evaluation."

Violeta Chamorro Reports

PY180236 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] The situation of the communications media in Nicaragua and Central America has been discussed at the 43d Inter-American Press Association Assembly in Santiago.

Violeta Chamorro, editor of Nicaragua's *La Prensa*, addressed a report to the assembly which is being attended by 300 delegates. The report was read aloud by (Rodrigo Madrigal) of the Costa Rican newspaper *La Nacion*.

Violeta Chamorro said freedom of the press is restricted in her country by the states of exception, which allow the communist government to take reprisals against the newspapers at any time.

She went on to say that dictators restrict freedom of the press, and states of exception are designed to prevent the media from criticizing the institutional system set up by the dictatorships.

(German Ornez), who works for the Santo Domingo newspaper *El Caribe*, said that in Nicaragua the radio stations are closed down, and television is controlled by the Sandinist Government.

Cuba

Daniel Ortega Takes Advantage of U.S. Trip

PA190015 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Nov 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega ended his visit to Washington, the U.S. capital, after completing a full program of interviews with U.S. legislators and newspapers, talking with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, and addressing the 17th OAS General Assembly.

It is clear—based on Ortega's heavy schedule in Washington—he intended to take advantage of any opportunity in favor of a dialogue, without violating the principles of the Sandinist revolution. This path especially included his talks with Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and with other congressmen. This created a small hole in the barrier against peace that President Ronald Reagan has carefully built .

The current White House resident makes statements and contradicts himself to the point of ridiculousness in his obsession to isolate Nicaragua, topple its government, and avoid a direct meeting with representatives from that country to seek mutually acceptable solutions in favor of peace in Central America.

Daniel Ortega's presence in Washington was the proper setting for the United States to agree to the Sandinists' reiterated proposal to hold talks, because the White House, Pentagon, and CIA are the directors of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who have no independent say in the northern boss' decisions. Since Reagan does not want to admit this, and he is not interested in a platform that legitimizes an independent, pluralist, and nonaligned government in Managua, he multiplies his little tricks and continues to exert pressure to restrict the Esquipulas II agreements to Nicaragua alone.

Nicaragua is carrying the initiative in the plan, and is quickly moving forward in its fulfillment, while El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are barely getting started. The international public must demand that the 7 August Guatemala summit agreement be fulfilled and, among other elements, that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries withdraw from the southern part of Honduras, an aspect that Honduran President Jose Azcona has not yet resolved.

The latest 11-point proposal presented by Daniel Ortega to Cardinal Obando y Bravo in the presence of Jim Wright constitutes new evidence of the Sandinists' flexibility and spirit of negotiation, and this seems to have already been noticed by various sectors in the United States. Reaction to the Nicaraguan proposal proves the U.S. warmongering path. Officials have said that Reagan will not talk with the legitimate Nicaraguan Government, and the counterrevolutionary leaders rejected the cease-fire initiatives.

All of this makes it clear that the prolongation of the Central American conflict will remain in the hands of Ronald Reagan and his team of hawks.

New Officials Elected at PCC Meetings

FL161355 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] PCC assessment meetings for a thorough analysis of economic problems in a spirit of criticism and collective work have been held in Las Tunas, Cienfuegos, and Sancti Spiritus Provinces .

The provincial party committee in Las Tunas is now headed by Francisco Garcia Ferrer as its first secretary. Alfredo Hondal, member of the PCC Central Committee and up to then party secretary in the province, became party secretary in Ciego de Avila. PCC Central Committee member Humberto Miguel Fernandez was reelected first secretary in Cienfuegos. PCC Central Committee member Joaquin Bernal Camero, who was first secretary in Sancti Spiritus, will assume other responsibilities. Jorge Valdes Rodriguez was elected to take his place. He is also a member of the PCC Central Committee.

Haiti

Namphy Speaks to Armed Forces at Celebration

FI182317 [Editorial report] Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French at 1504 GMT on 18 November begins a live relay from the National Palace in Port-au-Prince of the ceremony commemorating Armed Forces Day and the Battle of Vertieres.

As part of the commemoration ceremony, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council and commander in chief, addresses the members of the Armed Forces at 1532 GMT.

Namphy says that the Battle of Vertieres serves as inspiration to the Armed Forces, particularly in difficult moments, reminding them that their action should always be in the best interests of the fatherland. He exhorts them to assume their role at this particular moment in history "with that greatness of soul and force of character which, today more than ever, must characterize each of us." He adds: "We must fulfill our mission with self-control, and within strict application of the dispositions of the Constitution, drawing our strength from the legitimacy conferred on us by the history of this nation."

Namphy also talks about the changes that have occurred since 7 February 1986, and says that, like the heros of Vertieres, the Haitian Armed Forces are forging current history. "You must continue, without faltering, to provide service which benefits the community. This is a moral obligation, which must be engraved in the conscience of each of us. The watchword of the day is: service in the interest of the community," he states.

Namphy then declares: "Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, your greatest merit and your greatest glory lie in your courage in the face of the dangers of this somber and crucial moment in the national life, marked by sociopolitical turmoil which is sometimes created artificially and on purpose. You must remain determined to ensure that the common inheritance is preserved, even when people look at you out of the corner of their eyes, expecting you to falter."

He points out that "a very ill-intentioned sector has tried everything to create a rift between the Haitian people and their Army," but the people have matured and cannot be so easily manipulated now. Again praising the Armed Forces, Namphy says that throughout the present difficult period, he has felt their presence at his side "in solidarity with one another, not only in the name of the chain of command, which is sacred and which has been respected, but also in the name of the patriotism and the cult of the forefathers that we have in common and that invigorates us." He concludes: "The fatherland will be eternally grateful to you."

El Salvador

FDR Leaders To Return to Country 23 November

PA182233 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1610 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Interview with FDR leader Hector Oqueli Colindres by unidentified reporter in Mexico City on 18 November—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We are speaking with Dr Hector Oqueli Colindres, a representative of El Salvador's FDR, who is part of a delegation that will return to El Salvador soon. Dr Oqueli Colindres, first of all, what is the purpose of the FDR's return to the country? Is this in preparation for the next electoral campaign?

[Oqueli] We plan to try to return to El Salvador to make use of our civic and political rights which are established, not only by the Salvadoran political Constitution, but in all the international treaties on human rights our country has signed. We also seek to continue exerting pressure so that a political solution to the conflict—which has been bleeding our country for over 8 years—will be found. Those are our basic goals.

[Reporter] Do you think the country's situation is favorable for the achievement of your goals?

[Oqueli] We feel there are certain political roles we could play, but we have seen how violence has flared. There is institutional violence—the violence waged by the so-called death squads—and there continues to be repression in El Salvador. If we could make any comparisons, we might say there are more violations of human rights in El Salvador than in Chile under Pinochet's dictatorship.

[Reporter] Does the merger between the MPSC-MNR [Social Christian People's Movement-National Revolutionary Movement] with the PSD [Social Democratic Party] represent a break with the alliance with the FMLN?

[Oqueli] I think we have several roles to play. One of them is in our alliance between the FDR-FMLN; another one involves a merger to meet very common and very specific MNR, MPSC, and PSD goals. Under no circumstances does this mean a break of the alliances, because what we basically want to do is unite the broadest national sectors to find a political solution to our country's conflict.

[Reporter] Who are the members of the FDR delegation who want to return to the country?

[Oqueli] On 23 November we will return to El Salvador accompanied by some of the following people who have already confirmed their participation: Lord (Chitney), a member of Great Britain's House of Lords; Luis Ayala, assistant secretary general of the Socialist International; Comrade (Hans Jurgen Wichnewsky), a deputy in the German parliament who will arrive in the country with us, and who is representing Willy Brandt, the president of Socialist International. Other people with us will be: (Jean Lacombe), a French deputy and president of the French parliament's Friendship Society with El Salvador; (Frederick Sting), Norwegian parliament president; Mario Solorzano Martinez, Democratic Socialist Party of Guatemala leader, who was also a presidential candidate in the most recent elections in his country; and Dr Enrique Tejera Paris, Venezuelan senator and prominent member of the Democratic Action Party, of which he is the secretary of international relations. Another person who will be arriving with us is Kathleen Kennedy [Townsend], a lawyer and the daughter of Robert Kennedy, who was a prominent U.S. politician, murdered a few years ago. Outstanding Latin American and Chilean leader Anselmo Sule will be representing the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties.

Other people from U.S. churches and religious leaders from other countries will also come with us. A member of the Swedish parliament, (Eric Johnson), will also be with us. There are many important people who are willing to accompany us. They are willing to do so because they feel there is not enough security in El Salvador to guarantee our lives.

[Reporter] Which FDR leaders are coming to El Salvador?

[Oqueli] The FDR members who are coming to the country are: FDR President Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo; FDR Vice President Dr Ruben Zamora; Hugo Navarrete, an engineer who is a member of the MNR leadership; and yours truly, Hector Oqueli Colindres. We will all return on 23 November.

[Reporter] Dr Oqueli Colindres, do you have a specific agenda to carry out in El Salvador?

[Oqueli] We have a specific agenda with very specific activities. We will visit labor unions, business associations, and universities; we will try to visit the organizations linked to the defense and protection of human rights in El Salvador; we will try to establish contact with the Salvadoran people; and we will try to take a message to the Salvadoran people so we can continue to promote a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran war. We also think it is important to see how we can help meet the extensive needs of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] In view of recent events, are you afraid that you could be targeted for attack by the death squads?

[Oqueli] That is a very real threat, a threat that has been evident through some alleged warnings in connection with the murders of Herbert Anaya and those two youths who had the FDR initials on their chests. However, as of now we are holding the Salvdoran Government and all of its institutions responsible if anything should happen to

us. The Salvadoran people and the international community will be closely watching our actions to ensure that nothing happens to us. They will also be watching us in order to react immediately if something should happen, and this action would be the exclusive responsibility of the Salvadoran Government.

[Question undistinct].

[Quayle] Just try to bring a message of hope and faith to the Salvadoran people, that we are arriving with a firm desire to help resolve the serious problems of our fatherland.

Castillo Clarmount Comments

PA182333 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSL in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Interview with Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Clarmount by unidentified reporter 18 November; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Sir, this morning an FDR spokesman confirmed that an FDR delegation will be arriving in the country on Monday with many important people from other countries. The spokesman also said they fear that while they are in the country something may happen to them since they have evidence that death squads are still operating in El Salvador.

[Castillo] I believe that when one wants to have pretexts one can create pretexts. I will say, to start, that [words undistinct]. Do you believe I do not face danger? All of us face danger. At this moment [words undistinct] in El Salvador. Whatever should be changed—I am not saying this is perfect—will be changed. There is no doubt about that. This is why I say [words undistinct] and this is done by parties such as the Social Democratic Party, PRI, and others. They have the capability to do so, but [words undistinct] done anything [words undistinct] in 1980, 1981, or 1982. Because all of them [words undistinct] from there, all [words undistinct] from there. There is no doubt about that. These people may want to come here and remain under protection permanently. I do not believe this [words undistinct]. I imagine this gentleman will have some other things to do [words undistinct].

The interesting and amazing part is that they want to take advantage of the presence of [words undistinct], for example, they arrive immediately after Mr (Platt), from Canada, and a few hours after President Alan Garcia. It looks like they had been looking for this moment to take advantage of the presence of these three important people in the country.

I believe they should have a brave and honest position instead of coming to the country to play politics. They say they want to come to fill a void in the El Salvador political arena. [Passage undistinct] I told him that I found the desire to fill a political vacuum in the country fine and correct. But to fill a political vacuum a political party is necessary, and to have a political party, one must really struggle.

They speak of the pretext that they will face danger. Of course. We all do. They do, we do, everybody faces danger in this country, because the country is in turmoil. The peace process is advancing, but it is also facing very grave problems. There is no doubt about that. The conflict in Salvadoran society has not disappeared, and the FMLN-FDR is one of the factors that has much to do with El Salvador's confrontation and violence. [Words undistinct] that have been promoted and are being promoted in the country.

Regarding the existence of death squads, I reject statements that link present death squads with those of the past. I am not going to deny that there could be a renewal of extreme right groups that could commit crimes. It has always been that way. This is possible even in Europe, in the United States, in South America, any place. This can happen in any society, in any country in the world.

It is one thing to recognize this type of group, acting independently, and another to say that there is government protection for, participation with, or tolerance of this group. There is nothing of the sort in El Salvador. There is no government tolerance, and the security corps do not intend to tolerate or protect those groups. There is nothing of the sort in El Salvador at this time. This is over in El Salvador. That existed in the past but it does not exist now. So, I completely reject their way of linking the present death squads with those of the past.

The possibility of extremist groups existing is a possibility everywhere. I see it that way. That [the FDR delegation] presence here, in spite of their denials, and regardless of how much they claim that they, as the FDR, have no link with the FMLN, leaves no doubt that they [words undistinct] of the concept of the armed struggle and undiscipline. Why? Because they are no less than the president and the vice president of the FDR, which is the political and diplomatic arm of the FMLN, and if they come here to join the domestic political struggle it is because they believe there are suitable conditions for doing so. There are conditions—even if they are limited. Proof of this is their decision to come here. Proof of this is [words undistinct] in their party.

In this way the FMLN's struggle is increasingly losing its legitimacy, their struggle of death, mines, destruction, etc. This is logical. It is being noticed in El Salvador and throughout the world. This is an absolute fact.

So I believe it is more likely they [the FDR delegation] will be assassinated by the extremist FMLN—and I am not discounting this—than by a radical extreme right group. I believe the risk that they could get killed by the FMLN is greater.

[Reporter] Mr Vice President, the FDR representatives have said that during their stay in the country they will meet with representatives of universities and national labor unions. What are the chances of them meeting with representatives of the Duarte administration?

[Cassilis] [Passage indistinct]

Guatemala

Foreign Minister Says U.S. Visit 'Successful'

PA1811205 Guatemala City Radio Televisian Guatemala in Spanish 0535 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Describing his recent trip to Washington as successful, Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera said the U.S. Government might increase its military aid to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] I had an unpleasant surprise when I arrived in Washington and learned that our military aid had been reduced to $11.5 million. I did not think this was very respectful treatment of the Guatemalan people and government because we are requesting non-lethal aid in the areas of communications and transportation. I spoke with Senator Tom Harkin and with the personal aide of the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who is a Republican [as heard] senator, in other words, one from each party. We concluded that it will be increased to at least $5 million. There are possibilities it will be increased a little more. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Cabrera said the forthcoming visits by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Peruvian President Alan Garcia signify political support for Guatemala's peace efforts and the increase of regional trade.

[Begin recording] The visits signify two essential things. They show political support in recognition of Guatemala and President Cerezo's efforts for the Central American peace plan, and they show greater solidarity and unity, because the Central American countries in Washington asked the Contadora and Support Groups—to which Uruguay and Peru belong—to provide economic aid to finance small projects, to grant immediate financial help for the balance of payments, and to create an economic fund to which they could contribute or promote around the world to improve regional trade in Central America. [end recording]

Nicaragua

Assembly Decree Annuls State of Emergency

PA1904230 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Assembly has just approved a decree eliminating the state of emergency. This is the text of the decree:

1. Decree No. 298 has been annuled. This decree established a national emergency and was published in *The Official Gazette* No. 56, dated 16 March 1987.

2. In accordance with the principle of simultaneity included in the document "Procedure To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America," this decree annuling the state of emergency, by executive decision of the president of the Republic, will go into effect when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, created in the above-named document, certifies—as soon as the corresponding verifications are made in accordance with point 15, paragraph 9 of the executive commission's third meeting—compliance with:

a) The Central American governments' pledge to prevent the use of their territories and to refrain from giving military and logistical support to people, organizations, or groups trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government.

b) The cessation of military, logistical, financial, and propaganda aid, including armed personnel, ammunition, and equipment provided by governments within and outside the area to the irregular forces that have taken up arms against the Nicaraguan Government.

3. This law must be published in the *The Official Gazette*.

Government Report on Esquipulas Compliance

PA1805041 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has presented its fourth report on the process of fulfilling the Esquipulas II commitments. The Foreign Ministry reported that the last report was sent to the Central American presidents and foreign ministers, the governments of the Contadora and Support Group countries, and the OAS and UN secretaries general.

The Nicaraguan Government report on the process of fulfilling the Esquipulas II reads:

Fourth Report by Nicaragua Concerning the Fulfillment of Esquipulas II During the Period From 15 to 30 October 1987 [dates as heard].

November 2: A national political dialogue session was held yesterday. Twelve political parties and three opposition political groups participated. Among those participating in the dialogue were the representatives of the parties and groups that compose the Democratic Coordinating Board.

The Interior Ministry published a communique from the Honduran Foreign Ministry reporting that Honduras will not permit the weekend family gatherings at the Las Manos border post unless those participating in the gatherings fulfill Honduran immigration and customs requirements.

November 5: During a public rally President Ortega made several announcements regarding Nicaragua's fulfillment of Esquipulas II commitments:

A cease-fire will be negotiated with the contra leadership through a mediator who will convey a government proposal in this regard.

On 7 November hostilities will be resumed in three of the regions that had been under a cease-fire since 7 October. The contras who are in those regions would have until 6 November to agree to the amnesty. In the cease-fire zone located in the Alamicamba region the cease-fire will continue indefinitely because there is a willingness for peace in the eastern region of the country.

[The government] has presented to the National Assembly a pardon bill, which would go into effect immediately after its publication in *The Official Gazette*, the official journal. The pardon would benefit 981 people who have been sanctioned or prosecuted for acting against the public order, threatening public security, as well as for perpetrating international crimes. A list of the people who would receive pardon was attached to the proposed bill.

The government also presented two other bills to the National Assembly. One of them is the amnesty law; another is a law to annul the state of emergency decree. Both proposals' implementation is subject to certification by the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission regarding simultaneous suspension of aid and the nonuse of territory. In the case of the amnesty law, amnesty would be granted to all Nicaraguan citizens who, at the time that law goes into effect, are at the order of the state security organizations, the attorney general, the regular tribunals, or the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals. Amnesty would also be granted to those who have been sentenced by the aforementioned tribunals for violations to the 20 July 1979 law on maintenance of the public order and security, as amended, and other related crimes. This would exclude those Nicaraguan citizens who have been sentenced for espionage crimes, as established in Clause B of Article 1 of Decree No 1074 or Article 537 of the Penal Code.

The amnesty law would go into effect according to the essential principle of simultaneity, beginning when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission certifies—once it has carried out the corresponding inspections on site—the fulfillment of the commitment made by the Central American governments of not allowing the use of their territories and of not providing or permitting military or logistical support to people, organizations, or groups attempting to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. For the amnesty law to go into effect, the commission must also certify that the military, logistical, financial, and propagandistic aid has ceased; this should include personnel, weapons, ammunition, and other equipment given to the counterrevolutionaries fighting against the Nicaraguan Government and people.

The law to annul the state of emergency decree would eliminate Decree No 250 on ratification and modification of the suspension of the individual rights established in the political Constitution, published in the 10 March *The Gazette*, No 56. This law would also go into effect when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission issues the certification detailed in the preceding paragraph, corresponding to the amnesty law.

November 6: President Daniel Ortega visited His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to ask him to become the mediator with the counterrevolutionary forces and to convey a proposal to the counterrevolution to negotiate a cease-fire to fulfill the Esquipulas II agreements.

November 7: Nicaragua attended the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission meeting in Washington.

November 8: The National Reconciliation Commission completed the first certification of the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government. This certification, signed by all the members of the National Reconciliation Commission, will be sent to the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission.

November 10: Regarding the national political dialogue, 15 political parties and political opposition groups are participating in this dialogue. In the seventh session held thus far the statute to regulate the discussion was approved. In subsequent meetings the agenda that will be discussed during the dialogue will be drafted.

November 11: Amidst the continuous pressures by the U.S. Government to destabilize the Central American peace effort—the most recent was the statement by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, who said the United States is not willing to yield to the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission the U.S. right to determine its policy in Central America—President Daniel Ortega continued the diplomatic efforts to reach peace in conflict-ridden Central America. In this regard, at the 17th OAS conference he presented the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice referring to the Nicaraguan commitment with the ICJ, which the United States uses—among other things—to try to justify its aggressive plans against Nicaragua. Moreover, President Ortega reiterated the Nicaraguan Government's desire for peace and the decision to strengthen, through strict compliance, the Esquipulas plan for regional peace.

November 12: On this date it was announced that another contra military chief, Joaquin Jarquin Saez, with 40 rebels under his command, joined the peace process by accepting the amnesty and by signing a pact for total cease-fire with government representatives. The agreement establishes the participation of this group in the autonomy process in the Atlantic coast and the participation of a part of this group in productive tasks.

November 13: In Washington, President Daniel Ortega presented a government proposal to negotiate a national cease-fire to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, National Reconciliation Commission president.

The proposal includes the following:

The cease-fire seeks to permit the disarmament of the irregular forces and their peaceful reincorporation into the country's life, under favorable conditions. This would begin on 5 December 1987 and would end on 5 January 1988.

The EPS would suspend hostilities 15 days before this date to allow the irregular forces to reunite in three sectors in the country, where the aforementioned forces would remain during the cease-fire period. Armed groups or individuals would not be allowed outside the specified cease-fire sectors. The three sectors would include an area of 10,800 square km.

A mediation commission would be created which would be in charge of the immediate resolution of the cease-fire violations in any place in the country. The authorities will always have the jurisdictional responsibilities established by the law.

A neutral international organization, chosen by mutual consent, would be in charge of providing or directing the nonmilitary aid, including the medical and hospital attention received by the irregular forces. The irregular forces would not receive any other aid. Once the term for the negotiated cease-fire expires the irregular groups would give up their weapons in the presence of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, the mediation commission, and the National Reconciliation Commission. Specific locations would be designated for that purpose. Therefore, those who give up their weapons would immediately be covered by the amnesty and would be able to join national political life, fully enjoying their rights.

The irregular groups that agree to the amnesty and that so request may appoint their delegates, deputies, and advisers to join the current national dialogue under the Esquipulas II terms. If there are any Nicaraguans abroad involved in activities with the irregular forces who do not wish to return or do not wish to remain in Nicaragua, the government hereby promises to seek aid from the international community for their relocation in other countries. When the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission certifies that the territories of the neighboring countries are no longer being utilized by the irregular forces and that the foreign aid banned by Esquipulas II—coming from outside as well as from inside the region—has ceased, the law on amnesty and the annulment of the state of emergency would go into effect, as established by the National Assembly.

Finally, in this fourth report on Fulfillment of Esquipulas II during the period from 15 to 30 October 1987, dated 14 November, UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] representative Jaime Ruiz de Santiago announced that an average of 800 Nicaraguans per month will be repatriated through the UNHCR. He estimates that some 8,000 Nicaraguans have been repatriated and that 50 percent of this total has been repatriated in 1987.

Nunez on Contra Participation in Dialogue

PA190455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Statement by Commander Carlos Nunez, government representative, at the 10th National Reconciliation Commission meeting; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As for the possibility of the contras participating in the national dialogue—provided they do so unarmed—this depends on whether the internal opposition is responsibile, if the oppostion is interested in the increased discussion of substantial topics, and if an agenda can be agreed to. In other words, the opposition should consider both their role in Nicaragua's political life and the national dialogue's deadlines. I do not know if they have thought of this, but those are the facts.

Now, for the reporter's question. Let's suppose that, first, a cease-fire is enacted. Then, the contras would lay down their arms, either singly or collectively. Third, they would accept the protection of the amnesty law. They could either singly or collectively enter the country to participate in political activities. Those people could either join the existing political parties or form their own party. Should they succeed in this, they would be fully entitled to participate in the national dialogue if it has not yet concluded. Let's make this clear if we are to take a responsible position. [passage omitted]

Arce Comments on Esquipulas, U.S. Reaction

PA181555 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Report on interview with Commander Bayardo Arce, FSLN National Directorate member, by Ezequiel Perez Martin and other Cuban reporters; date and place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the FSLN National Directorate, spoke with Cuban reporters for a few hours. Yours truly represented Radio Havana. Speaking plainly but with full knowledge of the topics he was asked to comment on, Bayardo Arce referred, first of all, to Nicaragua's efforts in the search for international support.

[Arce] "Daniel Ortega's visits to the USSR, the OAS, and now Mexico are part of the efforts we planned following the signing of the Esquipulas agreements. Those agreements represent great efforts and responsibility by the Central American governments and, particularly, by Nicaragua.

"Even though the agreements establish a series of mechanisms that should open a possibility for peace, this does not mean those agreements will automatically eliminate the problems of war. [Passage indistinct] We decided to accept the commitments, which do not in any way entail lowering our defensive efforts in the face of a brutal aggression such as the U.S. Government's aggression against us.

"Therefore, we decided after signing the agreements to make a great international effort to talk with all of our friends from all political and ideological groups and to attend all possible meetings so we could clearly explain the importance of those agreements and the sacrifices they entail for Nicaragua. In this say we could demand effective solidarity."

When answering one of our questions on the U.S. and contra demands for a meeting between the FSLN and the counterrevolutionaries, Bayardo Arce said the following:

[Arce] "As was to be expected, the first to answer Nicaragua's efforts was Reagan. He immediately met with the foreign ministers at the OAS. Although Reagan said he thought some of our steps were positive, he demanded we hold a direct political dialogue with the contras, which is something the Nicaraguan revolutionary government finds totally unacceptable. The big prize he was offering in exchange for that dialogue was to send Shultz to meet with the Central American foreign ministers. He also rejected a bilateral dialogue with Nicaragua. The United States suspended this dialogue after the Manzanillo talks.

"Following Reagan's lead, some leaders of the counterrevolution—in other words, those hired hands in the United States or Costa Rica—are making statements practically rejecting the cease-fire and demanding a political dialogue. They have not given a formal, official answer yet. If they maintain this demand for a political dialogue, they will be showing that they have no willingness for peace and that all this has been a U.S. strategy—as the international community already knows—of demanding one thing, of offering something else, and of not keeping promises—this is a never-ending process. Esquipulas specifies that we must decide how to conclude a cease-fire and completely rules out a political dialogue. Besides, we have nothing to talk about with the counterrevolutionaries, who are a mercenary force organized, financed, directed, and armed by the United States. At any rate, if we were to hold a political dialogue, we would hold it with the country waging war against us, the United States."

During the interview Radio Havana also asked Nicaraguan Commander Bayardo Arce if there was any danger Nicaragua might not fulfill the Esquipulas agreements as a result of Yankee imperialism's campaign against the peace process.

[Arce] "As I was saying, I think we must now wait for the decision of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, which includes people we believe are serious and represent the most important countries and organizations to which we Central Americans belong: the OAS and the UN. They will decide what is true compliance.

[Reporter] "Is there any possibility Nicaragua might be accused of not complying with the agreements or with any other aspect?

[Arce] "No, I do not think Nicaragua can be accused of anything. Had there been a prize we would have already won it."

In conclusion, the Sandinist leader referred to the principles of self-determination, independence, and sovereignty, which are the Nicaraguan Government's main goals.

[Arce] "From the very beginning of our efforts for economic and social reconstruction we observed that our country's economic and social realities and the international situation called for a certain political organization. We had to guarantee some truly revolutionary principles for the Nicaraguan, Central American, Latin American, and—I would say—Third World situations.

"We had to guarantee the principles of sovereignty, independence, and self-determination. These must be sacred principles. We express such principles through a nonaligned policy. That is why we have always defended this policy. One of the gringo demands is that we break with Cuba and the USSR. The United States wants to choose our friends for us, and that is unacceptable. We choose our own friends."

Panama

U.S. Senate Mission Sees Real Situation

PA190255 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Nov 87 p 4

["Space for Opinion" column by Mireya Hernandez: "Uninvited Guests"]

[Text] A U.S. Senate mission was in Panama for several days meeting with Panamanian private enterprise sectors, church officials, and particularly with opposition politicians. The visiting senators [as published] urgently needed to find enough reasons for the U.S. Senate to impose sanctions on us, eliminating all economic and military aid.

This means the "fact-finding" [previous word in English] mission left with a different perspective than the one they were seeking, because they were able to see that there is law and order, and civil rights are being respected; there are no political prisoners; and there is a call for dialogue, which the opposition has not heeded.

The visit by the senators' aides, the opposition's attitude, and the disorders staged during the past few months—all have the same goals: preventing the holding of elections in which the winner would be someone the United States does not want.

The facts become more clear every day. The Panamanian opposition is not interested in the holding of free and democratic elections in this country because they do not have a popular candidate, because they do not have a program that caters to the peoples' demands, and because they do not have credibility.

If there were free and democratic elections they could not offer the Yankees a submissive president who would give the bases to the United States in perpetuity on a silver platter in exchange for a few million dollars for each of the well-known opposition leaders.

However, the Panamanian people know the truth and, above all, are on the alert. The opposition must not forget that regardless of partisan interests and economic problems, we Panamanians have shown without a doubt a nationalist conscience in our struggle that uplifts those who live and love this country, and that we will not allow any more actions by modern-day Bunau-Varillas who want to pawn the future of the generation of the year 2000.

Argentina

Armies of Americas Conference Continues

Further on U.S. Proposal

PY181828 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The U.S. proposal to grant guerrillas the status of soldiers within the framework of the Geneva Convention will not be approved by the majority of participants in the 17th Conference of the Armies of the Americas, according to reports from Mar del Plata.

According to sources close to the U.S. delegation, the United States did not seek to amend the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] to grant guerrillas the same treatment as prisoners of war and to also grant them legal status. They added that the U.S. delegation merely informed the other delegations about its position on this topic.

Different sources have stated that the U.S. position is closely linked to the support the Reagan administration extends to Nicaragua's contras, who would benefit if they were granted legal status within the framework of the Geneva Convention.

In addition, it was learned that the Argentine delegation, headed by Army Chief of Staff Caridi, rejected the involvement of the Armed Forces in the struggle against drug trafficking and narcoterrorism, because this task is the responsibility of police and security forces.

Moreover, in keeping with what has been decided by the army chiefs of the Americas, who are in their 3d day of negotiations, Guatemala will be the site of the next conference of the armies of the Americas, which will be held in 1989. This was disclosed when the army chiefs from 17 countries began discussing proposals amid complete secrecy.

Chile Withdraws Proposal

PY182331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA)—Chile today withdrew from the 17th Conference of the Armies of the Americas its proposal to extend the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to low-intensity or insurrectional conflicts.

When the morning session of the Armies of the Americas Conference ended at noon today, it was learned that the Chilean military delegation withdrew its propsal without any explanation.

Moreover, Committee No 1, which is chaired by Argentine Army Chief of Staff General Dante Caridi, this morning approved the work submitted by Argentina on terrorism. No details of this proposal have been revealed.

Meetings of the following committees will end tomorrow: Committee No 1 of army chiefs; Committee No 2 of intelligence; and Committee No 3 of science and culture. Thus, the acts of understanding among the top chiefs of the different nations participating in the conference will be signed on Thursday.

Alleged Nazi War Criminal Captured in Cordoba

PY140135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Excerpts] La Plata, 13 Nov (NA)—Alleged Nazi war criminal Josef Franz Leo Schwammberger will be transferred to this city to be presented in court before Federal Judge Vicente Bretal. Bretal ordered Schwammberger's arrest in February. [passage omitted]

The 75-year-old alleged Nazi was arrested in Cordoba and will probably be transferred here on 16 November to be brought before Judge Bretal, who (?received) a petition of extradition [words indistinct] to put Schwammberger on trial for alleged war crimes.

Extradition Being Considered

PY162219 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Nov 87 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN)-La Plata—Suspected Nazi war criminal Josef Franz Leo Schwammberger, who was arrested in the Cordoba hills on Friday, will be questioned here today by Federal Judge Vicente Bretal with a view to his extradition to West Germany, where he faces charges of genocide and other crimes.

An international arrest warrant had been out for Schwammberger since 1973 and he is thought to have been living in Argentina since 1950, mostly in La Plata. The organization of veteran Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal located him in Argentina as early as 1966.

The Austrian-born SS officer, who has been a naturalized Argentine citizen since 1965, is thought to have been in charge of the Kzwadow and Szamenol ghettoes in Poland as well as the central forced-labour camp in Przemysl, which was also used as a transfer centre to round up Jews for shipment to Auschwitz and other death camps.

Schwammberger was allegedly smuggled out of Austria in 1948 by the notorious ODESSA (Organisation der Ehemaligen Schutz-Staffel Angehoerigen), headed by Eduard Roschmann, the "Butcher of Riga," who was also in Argentina for a spell before fleeing to Paraguay where he died.

According to Wiesenthal, Schwammberger was the 10th most wanted Nazi war criminal of the post-war period. All 10, including Adolf Eichmann, Josef Mengele and Heinrich Mueller, have been in Argentina at one time or another according to the veteran Nazi-hunter.

Visiting FRG Legislator Meets With Alfonsin

PY170056 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1624 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (DYN)—Willi Weiskirch, defense commissioner of the FRG parliament, today promised President Raul Alfonsin that he will explain to the top leaders of the FRG that the EEC must voice solidarity with Argentina, which is currently going through a difficult economic situation.

During a brief meeting that Weiskirch held with President Alfonsin at noon today, he told the Argentine president he believes the EEC must support democratic countries.

Weiskirch added that Alfonsin gave him a detailed explanation of Argentina's current political situation and asked him to convey his position to the FRG Government.

The FRG defense commissioner stated that as soon as he returns to his country, he will meet FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, to whom he will convey Alfonsin's position.

Weiskirch said he is visiting Argentina in response to an invitation from the Illia Foundation. He added that during his meeting with Alfonsin, he explained his legislative duties, which are similar to those of "ombudsman," an office which the Argentine Government is trying to establish.

He said that at the meeting they did not discuss the Nazi war criminal, Joseph Schwammberger, who was arrested in Cordoba and is currently on trial.

Ministry Approves FRG Nuclear Plant Loan

PY180115 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0305 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (TELAM)—The CNEA today reported that the Economy Ministry has approved the terms and conditions of the loan granted by an FRG credit institution to finance the Atucha II nuclear plant project.

The CNEA issued a communique stating that once the Economy Ministry had approved the loan, the commission immediately began seeking the approval of the loan through a decree.

The communique added that the loan will permit the normalization of financial operations related to the project, as well as resumption of construction of the Atucha II power plant.

Satellite Project Under Development

PY161332 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1633 GMT 15 Nov 87

[Text] Cordoba, 15 Nov (TELAM)—Argentine Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier Ernesto Crespo has revealed that Argentina is working on the construction of a scientific and communications satellite which will be put in orbit by the end of 1990 or in early 1991. It is also working on the development of a launching vector for these space vehicles [vectors de lanzamiento de estos vehiculos espaciales]. [sentence as received].

Crespo said that the project, called " SAC-1," is being developed with U.S. help, and hinted that the program would be carried out completely in the Argentine Air Force complex of Falda del Carmen.

Crespo also said that the Economy Ministry has already issued approval for the Air Force to form a joint company with a Spanish firm, which will take charge of the weapons factory near the Cordoba materiel area.

According to the Cordoba daily *La Voz del Interior*, Crespo said that we have made considerable progress with the airplane, weapon, and satellite vehicle companies, and we must continue to improve them by aquiring technology.

He also said that this integration does not mean that we are selling the country, because the government will make the final decisions once the company is formed. This means that national patrimony is assured.

Crespo reported that the president will probably sign the decree regarding the linking of the Argentine Aerospace Material Company [Fabrica Argentina de Materiales Aeroespaciales—FAMA] with the Aeritalia company in December, before traveling to Italy.

UIA Answers Alfonsin's Economic 'Challenge'

PY181448 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0056 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (DYN)—The Argentine Industrial Union [UIA] today answered President Raul Alfonsin, who "challenged" the UIA to submit specific alternatives to the economic plan. The UIA says that "the crisis we are experiencing will not be magically resolved by a group of experts. It will be achieved through the implementation of a proper socioeconomic program."

In a communique signed by its president, Eduardo de la Fuente, the UIA refers to statements made by Alfonsin in his 14 November news conference during which he challenged the UIA not only to issue criticisms but to submit "specific alternatives" to the government's economic plan.

The UIA adds that "it fully agrees with the government on the imperative need to adjust the fiscal deficit." But it states that "this must be the result of a joint effort which seeks to decrease expenses while increasing resources."

It adds that "the increase of resources must be achieved through a decrease of tax evasion and by safeguarding investment resources necessary to achieve economic growth."

The UIA states: "In this regard, we express our opposition to the draft tax laws because they place almost all the burden of tax readjustments on contributors, in addition to clearly undermining capital and, consequently, investment and economic growth."

It adds: "We do not share the resigned attitude of those who believe it is impossible to implement a substantial decrease in public expenses in the short term."

The UIA communique states: "The UIA and other Argentine business groups have financed, and at the proper time submitted to the government, an exhaustive report drafted by FIEL [Latin American Economic Research Foundation] which studies expenses and proposes possible alternatives to achieve a decrease in costs, [words indistinct] which deserve a profound evaluation."

Cordoba Military Guard Post Attacked 16 Nov

PY181316 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1221 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Cordoba, 18 Nov (NA)—Lieutenant Colonel Luis Robinson, commander of the 141st Communications Battalion based in this city, today informed the Fourth Police Precinct that a group of unknown persons attacked one of the battalion's guard posts, causing damage but no casualties.

The military officer reported that between 0515 and 0540 on 16 November, two clips were fired from an 11.25-caliber pistol at the guard post called El Torreon, located at the back of the military unit.

The unit borders on a shantytown called Barrio Chino and it is located approximately 30 blocks southeast of the downtown area of this city.

According to the report, Corporal Daniel Castro, who was in charge of the guard post, verified that two bullets hit the walls of El Torreon, but did not wound the soldier on guard duty.

Immediately after the attack, the corporal ordered the soldier to abandon the location in case there was another attack.

According to the report, two full clips, each with seven bullets, were fired at the guard post from an 11.25-caliber pistol.

Brazil

Commission Ends Work on Draft Constitution

PY190152 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpt] The National Constituent Assembly Systematization Commission this afternoon ended its work after 57 days of activity which was closely followed by all Brazilians.

The final work produced by the 93 members of the Constituent Assembly who form the Systematization Commission was a draft constitution containing 271 permanent and 72 provisional articles. All the members of the Constituent Assembly—559 senators and deputies—will start studying this draft constitution as of 4 December during the assembly plenum. [passage omitted]

Regulations on Government System Detailed

PY171442 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia—The following regulations were approved yesterday morning by the Systematization Commission:

Title 9 [subhead]

Transitory Regulations [subhead]

Article 1. During a solemn session of the national Congress, the president of the republic and the president of the Supreme Federal Tribunal will solemnly promise to maintain, defend, and enforce this Constitution.

Article 2. The regulations regarding the system of government shall come into force on 15 March 1988, and they may not be amended for a period of 5 years.

On that date, the president of the Republic shall designate the prime minister, following the procedures outlined in Article 98 and subsequent articles.

Article 3. A transition commission is hereby created to propose to the National Congress and to the president of the Republic the legislative and administrative measures that may be necesssary for the creation of the institutional organization that is established in this Constitution, without detriment to the initiatives that the three branches of government may submit within their own jurisdiction.

1. The transition commission will be made up of nine members: three of them will be designated by the president of the Republic, three by the president of the Supreme Court, and three by the president of the National Senate. The presidents will also designate the respective alternate members.

2. The transition commission will be installed within a period of 30 days of the promulgation of this Constitution.

Article 4. Deleted.

Article 5. The term of the present president of the Republic will end on 15 March 1989.

An amendment submitted by Deputy Siqueira Campos, from the Christian Democratic Party of Goias, was also approved. Siqueira's amendments will be included in the chapter of Transitory Regulations. The text of the amendment is as follows:

Article [as published] The Goias Regional Electoral Tribunal will organize a plebiscite in the area specified in Article 1 within a period of 120 days, and if the result is favorable it will order the creation and installation of the State of Tocantins within 45 days. [passage omitted]

Senate Approves Bill on Software Copyrights
PY182326 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Spanish 2155 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The Brazilian Senate today approved a bill that sets forth regulations for the production and marketing of software, that is, computer programs. This means that Brazil has adopted the copyright system for its computer programs.

Bank President on Debt Conversion Process
PY181259 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Central Bank President Fernando Milliet said that Brazilian investors will have to accept additional restrictions.

[Begin Milliet recording] The government will not allow investors to use the recourse of debt conversion to purchase control of national enterprises. Neither will we allow investors to purchase foreign companies and immediately repatriate their capital. The capital will have to remain in the country for a period of 12 years.

Similarly, companies that repatriated their capital in the last 3 years, in order to be eligible to participate in the debt conversion program, will have to reinvest the capital they have repatriated in the country or leave an equivalent amount deposited in the Central Bank for a period of 12 years. [end recording].

The Monetary Council also made other important decisions. One of these decisions implies repayment periods for the private sector. Banks will be able to use 2 percent of the compulsory holding on demand deposits to finance long-term investments into national private enterprises experiencing financial problems. Financing companies are not included in this program. [passage omitted]

Sarney Hails Oil Production, Harvest
PY140013 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Excerpts] During his weekly radio program, President Jose Sarney today stated that Brazil is no longer a country for the future; it is a reality today. He said that the difficulties Brazil has been experiencing are often exaggerated.

[Begin Sarney recording] [Passage omitted] I want to emphasize another achievement to all Brazilians; that is, that we have managed to double our oil reserves. Petrobras has confirmed its assessment of the new Marlin oil field at the Campos Basin, which, 1 and 1/2 years from now, will produce 50,000 additional barrels per day. In any country, an additional production of 50,000 barrels of oil daily is a sign of economic strength and of good prospects. In our country, too, this achievement represents a sign of our national strength.

We are thus promoting our goal of becoming self-sufficinet regarding our oil needs; that is, to produce in Brazil the oil we need to promote Brazilian progress, without having to import oil. This is our goal and we will undoubtedly achieve this goal a few years from now. My government is doing its share at this stage. [passage omitted]

I also want to state that yesterday in Rome, Brazilian Agriculture Minister Iris Rezende proudly announced at the FAO Conference that Brazil had obtained the largest harvest in its history: 62 million tons. That number is 25 percent higher than last year.

Our goal for 1988 is to harvest 70 million tons of cereal grains. Thus, Brazil will steadily increase its production.

As you can see, we had good news to give to the nation throughout the week. There are, however, pessimists who are always looking for bad news. We must follow the words of a great journalist who used to cover President Roosevelt's activities. He said: Even if the ship is sinking, do not stand there shouting that the ship is sinking; rather, look for a way to save yourself. Pessimists are those who are always shouting without showing us the exit. We are always aware that there are many exits that Brazil can take to solve any crisis.

As I just said, Brazil has had the largest harvest in our history, we are doubling our oil reserves, we are implementing a national irrigation program, and we are promoting a nationwide social plan. [passage omitted]

I include myself among those who will never stop believing in Brazil, our great country. We are devoted to the task of building our country amid great difficulties, with a great effort. Our country is undoubtedly no longer a country for the future; it is a reality today.

The difficulties our country has been experiencing are often exaggerated. Some people have gone as far as saying that there are no great solutions for Brazil. I wish to say that those who are saying this seem to be unaware of the true feelings of the Brazilian people, and of how great our country is.

Our nation is steadily moving ahead amid difficulties, but increasingly making progress toward its great destiny. [end recording]

Chile

Foreign Minister on Argentine Relations

PY181433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0529 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (EFE)—Chilean Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia today stated that bilateral relations with Argentina should be very close and fruitful due to the fact that they are neighboring nations and to the enormous possibilities provided in the Peace and Friendship Treaty.

The foreign minister made this remark upon arriving in Santiago from the United States, where he participated in the OAS General Assembly.

Garcia was asked by the local press about the remarks made by Sergio Gaete, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, who said that Chilean-Argentine relations could be much better.

During a recent visit to Santiago, Gaete complained that there exists in Argentina a highly politicized evaluation of the Chilean situation that, he claims, is preventing closer relations between the two countries.

Garcia explained that the government has always maintained that the ties could be closer and more beneficial for the two parties and that there is a lot of hope in that respect.

Asked about a draft resolution that Chile submitted to the United Nations protesting human rights violations in Mexico, Garcia stated that Chile has always supported respect for the rights of people in all forums.

The foreign minister added that some charges regarding human rights violations have been made in Mexico and are currently being investigated.

Party Leaders on Political Situation

PY182054 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0422 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (EFE)—In a meeting with leaders from different political parties, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Patricio Aylwin today said it is necessary to reach a broad consensus in order to introduce a clear and reasonable alternative for Chile's future.

The meeting, which was sponsored by EFE in Santiago, was also attended by National Party [PN] President Patricio Phillips; National Renewal Party President Ricardo Rivadeneira; and Jorge Molina, the deputy secretary general of the Socialist Party.

Aylwin stated his party's position, reviewed the country's situation over the past few years, and said it is necessary to reach a broad consensus in order to introduce a clear and reasonable alternative for the future of Chile.

Reviewing the country's true situation over the past few years from the PDC perspective, Aylwin stated that the country's true situation has been marked "by feelings of fear, frustration, helplessness, and skepticism."

Looking into the future, the PDC president added, "the polls state that two-thirds of the people support democracy and not more than 20 percent support Pinochet. However, curiously enough, when asked what they think will happen, 55 percent of the people state that Pinochet will continue to govern."

In the opinion of former Senator Patricio Phillips, who describes his party, the PN, as a center-right party, "Chile must implement a transition to democracy and become a normal country again. In order to do this, Chile needs a political right wing that will give stability to the system."

Phillips said: "All of us share the blame for what has happened, and we who are sitting at this table will overcome the dictatorship only if we are willing to do so."

Rivadeneira expressed support for the military regime, stating that Chileans have always wanted a strong government, that there has been strong government for 14 years, and that a military man has been capable of governing this country.

The president of the National Renewal Party said: "There will be democracy in Chile because (?it will exist). Pinochet must win (the plebiscite) by using democratic procedures in order to continue governing, and the world should not be surprised if this happens."

Looking into the future, the National Renewal Party president said that "in the next 20 years, the Chilean political spectrum will comprise three main parties: the National Renewal Party, a Spanish-type socialism, and the PDC."

Socialist leader Jorge Molina said: "It is important for all of us, including the National Renewal Party, to save all the positive points in order to reach a political consensus capable of restoring a democratic system."

Molina firmly supported foreign investment claiming that "it is important for the country's development, and no one wants foreign investment to be withdrawn from Chile the day after the plebiscite."

Molina added: "In Chile, one of the great contributions of the opposition was to prevent the military from getting involved in politics," reasserting that he would like a negotiated transition with the Armed Forces. "However, sadly enough, we do not have any interlocutors in front of us to discuss this issue," Molina concluded.

Joint Commission Session With Romania Opens

PY161445 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Report by Antonio Cofre from Government House]

[Text] The fourth Chilean-Romanian Joint Commission meeting today held its opening session. It was headed by Colonel Ramon Valdes, the Foreign Ministry under secretary. In its fourth session, the joint commission meeting, which seeks to strengthen ties, will discuss measures aimed at expanding and diversifying Chilean-Romanian trade.

FPMR Seizes 2 Radio Stations, Reads Messages

PY181917 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1449 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 18 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)—Armed groups of the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) have seized two Chilean radio stations and broadcast antigovernment messages.

In Valparaiso, the country's second largest city (100 km from Santiago), the FPMR in a coordinated action raided an AM radio station and its transmission facility and for 3 minutes broadcast a subversive proclamation. Later, another armed group seized an FM station in the city of Curico, 200 km south of Santiago, and after overpowering the personnel read an 8-minute proclamation.

Ecuador

Candidates Favor Resuming Nicaragua Ties

PA181711 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1756 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Quito, 17 Nov (EFE)—The 10 Ecuadoran presidential candidates today promised to resume diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, broken off in October 1985 by incumbent conservative President Leon Febres Cordero. Speaking on a television program, they also criticized U.S. President Ronald Reagan in various ways.

Rodrigo Borja of the Socialist Democratic Party, who is leading in the public opinion polls, said he will rescue the country's prestige and will prevent the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry from "being the resting place of has-beens or of any relative of the president." He promised one of the first acts of his administration would be to resume relations with Nicaragua.

Diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua were broken after an argument between the two countries' presidents on the eve of Ecuador's entry into the Contadora Support Group.

Center-left candidate Abdala Bucaram, who has some chances of winning, promised to normalize ties with Nicaragua and offered his support for the Contadora Group efforts. He said Reagan "has been one of the worst U.S. presidents."

Even Sixto Duran Ballen, candidate of Febres Cordero's Social Christian Party, said he favors resuming relations with the Sandinist government and that the Central American crisis should be resolved "without foreign interference of any kind."

Angel Duarte of the Concentration of Popular Forces, a center-right party, said that "as soon as I become president, I will resume relations with Nicaragua," although he stressed he will not readily accept a softer attitude toward "the rigid communist totalitarian regime."

Christian Democrat Yamil Mahuad feels peace in Central America and the reestablishment of official ties with Nicaragua are necessarily part of rescuing "the dignity, independence, and autonomy of Ecuador's foreign policy."

The Republican National Coalition's Guillermo Sotomayor labeled the break the action of "volatile leaders and not a separation between the Nicaraguan and Ecuadoran peoples." He also accused the United States and the USSR of interventionism.

Center-right candidate Carlos Julio Emanuel made similar remarks. He noted that the Reagan administration "has promoted inappropriate policies in Latin America, as opposed to the innovative policies proposed by Soviet leaders." He stressed the importance for the region of an expeditious resumption of relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Frank Vargas Pazzos and Jaime Hurtado, Marxist candidates or candidates supported by the leftist forces, concurred that Ecuadoran foreign policy must be based on peace, the principle of nonintervention, and a "categorical condemnation of the warmongering and interventionist policies and the pillaging of our peoples promoted by the Reagan administration."

Over 4.1 million Ecudoreans can vote in the 31 January presidential elections. According to Ecuadoran law, if no candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote there will be a runoff election in May between the two leading candidates.

Garcia Declines To Comment on Arms Charge

PA182303 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco yesterday refused to comment further on the French president's statement that Ecuador has received weapons that were really destined to Iran, as published in an exclusive report by the daily *Hoy*.

Garcia Velasco only referred to the official bulletin distributed to the press last Friday, which was also published in an exclusive report by the same newspaper. However, the Foreign Ministry's bulletin was issued prior to Mitterrand's statement, in reaction to reports published in the French conservative daily *Le Figaro*.

Foreign Minister Garcia Velasco stressed that he does not have much information on the case, adding that he could not comment any further, as he cannot foresee the future.

In any event, Garcia Velasco said he has issued instructions to the Ecuadoran ambassador in Paris—where the reports originated—to obtain more information. However, he said he did not know when he will receive that information.

French President Francois Mitterrand had confirmed FADI'S [Broad Front of the Left] charges regarding Ecuador's participation in the fraudulent arms sale to Iran, Deputy Rene Mauge said.

Deputy Mauge added that he will ask the president of Congress to summon the foreign minister to clarify these reports, which cloud the country's international image.

U.S. Troop Departure Pleases Congress Leader

PA141819 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] A congressional commission was created to oversee the departure of U.S. troops from the country, check on the work carried out in the Amazon region, and determine what work had not been done. The annoucement was made by acting Congress President Fernando Guerrero, who said this commission is made up of deputies of all political persuasions.

Guerrero was pleased that the U.S. reservists are definitely leaving Ecuador, which restores peace of mind and national sovereignty. He stressed the role of the Congress and its special commission on international affairs, which he chaired during the previous period.

Guerrero said the presence of the U.S. reservists did not make any positive contributions to Ecuador because the job they supposedly were to carry out—reconstruction of the road damaged by the March earthquake—was not done, thus confirming that their stay in the Amazon region was simply to carry out military exercises or training.

Acting Congress President Dr Fernando Guerrero was pleased at the departure of U.S. troops from Ecuador's eastern area and said it has been confirmed that they did not come here just to work on roads, but also on military maneuvers, according to the report.

Deputy Criticizes Work

PA171652 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Deputy (Milton Mowatt), vice president of the congressional foreign affairs special commission, today reported that the U.S. reservists only built a little more than 1 and 1/2 km of road in the 6 months they were in the country, which clearly proves that their intention was to carry out military maneuvers and an investigation of mineral resources.

The president lied to the Ecuadoran people when he said the U.S. troops had come to Ecuador to build 60 km of road and several bridges, which actually has not been the case, according to (Milton Mowatt). The parliamentarian went on to say that not only had national honor been trampled upon and blemished, but that the reservists have left behind several contagious diseases in our country.

[Begin (Mowatt) recording, in progress] ...in Galapagos, in Manabi Province, specifically in San Vicente, and also in the eastern Ecuadoran [words indistinct] between San Pablo and Santo Domingo, and between San Pablo and Archidona; in other words, strategic places that allow them to get to know our jungles and our resources. They came here to carry out military exercises, and I think that they took with them all the information, leaving nothing

behind for us to learn and to check; for example, the quantity of mineral resources available in eastern Ecuador and the great variety of flora and fauna that we have in our jungles. This is why they spent more time investigating this before going ahead and building a road, which, according to the memorandum of understanding, was meant to relieve the isolation of more than 100,000 inhabitants of northeastern Ecuador. In other words, they deceived our country and its eastern inhabitants.

Let us not forget that the Ecuadoran Government told us on network television that we belonged to a misguided opposition group that would not listen to reason and could not see how those reservists could benefit the country. We always knew differently. We always knew that their presence was ominous for our national interests, which, unfortunately, has been confirmed with facts.

We were offered the construction of a 60-km road in less than 6 months by 6,000 U.S. soldiers and with a great amount of equipment—the best, the most sophisticated that we had ever seen. [end recording]

Peru

State of Emergency Extended in Lima, Callao

PA181529 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Today's edition of the official daily *EL PERUANO* carries legal notes of great interest including the executive decree extending the state of emergency in Lima and Callao Provinces for 30 days.

Consequently, the Armed Forces will continue exerting domestic control, and several constitutional guarantees will be suspended for 30 more days beginning today.

Dynamite Explodes Near U.S. Embassy

PA190232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)—Four persons were killed and five were wounded in a clash between terrorists and policemen that took place during a blackout tonight affecting Lima and seven other departments in Peru, police reported. Police sources added that commando groups of the Maoist Shining Path dynamited electricity towers.

The clash occurred when the Shining Path groups threw explosives at the Nissan automobile factory in San Martin de Porras neighborhood in Lima.

Simultaneously, several sticks of dynamite exploded in front of the U.S. Embassy without causing any damage. One Civil Guard was wounded at the embassy.

Lima, Port Blacked Out

PA190251 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0236 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (REUTER)—This capital, with a population of 6 million, was affected this evening by a general blackout. According to initial police reports, it is the result of the destruction of high-tension electricity towers.

The blackout occurred at 2000 (0100 GMT) and affected the 43 districts of Lima and the neighboring port of El Callao.

Spokesmen for Electrolima have said that they are trying to establish where the attack took place.

The latest blackout to affect Lima took place in August. It was the result of an attack for which the Maoist Shining Path group later claimed credit.

Uruguay

Chiarino Resigns Post, Successor Named

PY181709 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Live relay from Government House by reporter Javier Lazarte]

[Text] According to a communique from the Press Office of the Presidency, Juan Vicente Chiarino has tendered his resignation as defense minister to President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Chiarino said that, on this date, he has concluded a fundamental phase in the national institutionalization process, adding that although there are still important issues to be solved in his ministry, he believes that this phase is over.

President Sanguinetti said he could not contradict Chiarino's will and thanked him for his work at the Defense Ministry. The president said Chiarino's work at the ministry was a fundamental contribution for the success of the transition to democracy in Uruguay.

His presence, his talent, and personality were of great value in these last 2 and 1/2 years we worked together helping Uruguay become a democracy, the president said. He added: his high morale as well as his contribution in leading the Armed Forces to assume an important role during the difficult times of transition has been an asset for our institutionalization .

According to this communique released a few minutes ago here in Government House, the president offered the post of national defense minister to Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, retired, who has accepted.

The installation ceremony will take place tomorrow at 1600 in the hall of ceremonies of the Libertad Building.

Visiting UP Head Explains Colombian Situation

PY171336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (EFE)—Bernardo Jaramillo, president of the Colombian Patriotic Union, arrived today in Uruguay "to explain the situation that my country is experiencing, which is characterized by a very high degree of violence and with the loss of valuable human lives."

He stressed that hundreds of intellectuals, artists, and labor leaders are leaving Colombia due to death threats.

On 17 November Jaramillo will visit Congress to meet with the members of the International Affairs Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate.

He will also meet with the leaders of political parties, representatives of social organizations, and union leaders.

Jaramillo also said that "traditional political parties, drug traffickers, and businessmen are to be blamed for Colombia's current problems."

Violence has been the cause of the death of "personalities such as Hector Abad, president of the Human Rights Commission; Jaime Pardo Leal, president of the Patriotic Union; and two senators and two deputies of my party," he added.

Guyana

Venezuelan President Makes Official Visit

FL182259 Bridgetown CANA in English 2157 GMT 18 Nov 87

[By Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 18, CANA—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi ended a three-day visit to Guyana on Thursday during which Venezuela agreed to extend an oil supply arrangement with Guyana by one year.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit, said Lusinchi and his Guyanese counterpart Desmond Hoyte, expressed satisfaction with the increasing level of cooperation between their two countries and agreed Lusinchi's visit would lead to a further intensification of economic, trade, technical, and cultural cooperation.

Both leaders also reviewed the territorial dispute between the two countries, a longstanding irritant in their relations. The communique said they felt the existing climate of friendship and understanding was favourable for dealing with the problem with flexibility and goodwill.

Venezuela maintains a claim to five eighths of Guyana and the resurrection of that claim in the early 1980's was responsible for bilateral relations sinking to an all-time low prior to the accession to office of Lusinchi in 1983. In recent times, the issue has been very much on the back-burner as United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar seeks a solution acceptable to both countries. The communique said the two leaders expressed satisfaction with his continuing efforts.

As part of efforts to boost cooperation, Hoyte and Lusinchi agreed that the mixed commisssion for economic, cultural, and technical cooperation which was set up earlier this year, should hold its first meeting in Caracas on February 14 and 15 next year.

Referring to the petroleum agreement signed between Petroleos de Venezuela and the Guyana National Energy Authority (GNEA) scheduled to end on December 31 this year, the communique said the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the agreement is being implemented.

They also noted that the agreement and its associated financial arrangements will be extended by one year and that the competent authorities of the two countries would shortly prepare the respective instruments.

Under the existing arrangements, Guyana supplies Venezuela with bauxite in exchange for petroleum products. This exchange is facilitated by a financing scheme.

Presidents Lusinchi and Hoyte also decided that officials of Guyana Bauxite Industry Development Company (Bidco), Interalumina of Venezuela and the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana will promptly continue the process of consultations which will be aimed at reaching agreement on longer term arrangements.

The presidents, the communique said, noted with satisfaction that the parties have also agreed to examine the possibility of the involvement of the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana in the reactivation of the alumina plant in Guyana—including the disposition of the produce.

The leaders also agreed to strengthen the beneficial relations established between universities of the two countries and agreed on the need to broaden cooperation in the field of health through more frequent exchanges between their health officials, the training of specialised personnel, and in the fight against tropical diseases. They also noted with satisfaction the recent contacts and steps taken on the implementation of an agreement between

their two countries on the prevention, control, and suppression of the consumption and illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

In addition, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction that during the just concluded visit, the opportunity was afforded members of the Venezuelan delegation representing both the private and public sectors to renew contacts and further exchanges with their Guyanese counterparts.

And, in observing that the relations between Guyana and Venezuela continued to develop favourably since President Hoyte's visit to Caracas in March this year, Presidents Lusinchi and Hoyte expressed their conviction that Venezuela and Guyana will find, together, through dialogue and in a constructive spirit, practical ways to consolidate their relations in all areas.

President Lusinchi who arrived here on Monday to an enthusiastic welcome, was given an equally enthusiastic send off around 1150 hrs (local time) today.

While here, he kept a busy schedule holding three rounds of talks with President Hoyte, held meetings with the leadership of the ruling Peoples National Congress and the three minority parties in the National Assembly, visiting and addressing staff at the University of Guyana and at the Georgetown-based Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat.

He also addressed a special sitting of the National Assembly, laid floral tributes at the 1763 monument and the bust of Latin American Liberator Simon Bolivar, attended a cultural presentation, and met with executive members of the Guyana Trades Union Congress and the Guyana-Venezuela Friendship Society.

Addresses Parliament

FL1816101 Bridgetown CANA in English 1522 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 18, CANA—Venezuela and Guyana were expected to outline steps towards increased bilateral cooperation on Wednesday, as Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi neared the end of an historic three-day state visit here. Official sources said a joint communique to be issued by Lusinchi and Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte would identify trade in bauxite and petroleum products, health education and training as key areas for increased cooperation between the two South American neighbours. Lusinchi's visit, which has met with an outpouring of warmth from the Guyanese public, signalled continuing improvement in Guyana-Venezuela relations, long hampered by an unresolved territorial dispute.

Addressing a session of Parliament on Tuesday, the Venezuelan leader said bilateral relations were on "the right course" and he believed Guyana and Venezuela, "aware of their inescapable common destiny, will together build a new and better future." We are convinced that the chances of being able to strengthen and develop our relations and continue to make realistic progress in that direction are extraordinary, he said. Lusinchi noted that Venezuela and Guyana shared many common opinions on present world situations and said both countries were prepared to strive ahead, fully aware of demands imposed by the rapidly changing international situation. In a world burdened by senseless confrontations and a severe economic crisis, our countries have reaffirmed their faith in peaceful solutions to controversies, and are acting accordingly, he added.

Lusinchi's visit reciprocated one made by Hoyte to Caracas earlier this year.

Lusinchi told Guyanese parliamentarians of Venezuela's "Caribbean vocation," indicating his visit here should also be seen as part of a wider effort by Caracas to deepen ties with its Caribbean neighbours. He referred to similar visits this year to Barbados, Grenada, St Lucia, Dominica and the Netherlands Antilles. Lusinchi, noting regional countries shared common problems, urged a coming together of Latin America and the Caribbean in the search for solutions. The search must be unflagging and deep-rooted, he said.

Also on Tuesday, Lusinchi held separate meetings with the leaders of the three opposition parties here—the Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party (PPP), the Working People's Alliance (WPA) and the Conservative United Force (UF). Lusinchi afterwards said these meetings were intended to indicate how sincere and authentic were Venezuela's intentions towards Guyana, and its desire to extend cooperation and friendship on the basis of mutual respect. We can truly say that a new time has come in our relations for whereas in the past there has been an expressed or tacit intention and interest to promote misunderstanding, today there is an expressed and very clear intention to promote friendship and positive relations, he said.

UF leader Marcellus Fielden Singh told CANA after the meeting he was optimistic that in the not too distant future, we can look forward to receiving further economic assistance from Venezuela. WPA co-leader, Eusi Kwayana said Lusinchi explained Venezuela's approach to relations with Guyana and assured his delegation that Venezuela has no imperialist designs.

Addresses Caricom Secretariat

FL1819171 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 18, CANA—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi on Tuesday lauded the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) as a successful example of multilateralism at work. Lusinchi was addressing staff of the Caricom Secretariat here during a brief visit, coinciding with a three-day state visit to

Guyana. Caricom's successes and its "brave persistence" in the face of great financial constraints deserved "all our admiration and encouragement," he said.

Lusinchi said while it was true that Venezuela's relations with Caricom to date had not achieved the dimensions Venezuela had hoped for, bilaterally Venezuela was able to work out fruitful relationships with all Caricom member states. We feel satisfied with the important actions undertaken and hope they will be expanded and deepened, Lusinchi said. He noted that in recent years, Venezuela had stepped up efforts to make its ties with the Caribbean countries more systematic and operational and had contributed to ongoing mutual cooperation. We speak a common language and have the determination to march together towards a better future and this has been possible because Venezuela shares many fundamental guidelines with the Caricom members as regards domestic affairs and international policy the Venezuelan leader said.

In welcoming the Venezuelan president, Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford said the visit to the secretariat symbolised Lusinchi's own conviction that the people of the Caribbean and the people of Venezuela should continue to work towards the strengthening of friendship and cooperation in an atmosphere of mutual respect and soverign equality. He also noted that during Lusinchi's tenure as president, Venezuela has been reaching out to the countries of the Caribbean, including Caricom member states in a manner richly deserving of a special place in the annals of Latin American-Caribbean relations.

Rainford noted too that Caricom leaders have also been reaching out for greater cooperation with Latin America and that at successive heads of government conferences since 1984, they have been mandating that steps be taken to deepen the community's relations with Latin America. Both at the level of the secretariat and at the level of individual member states, initiatives are under way to give practical expression to the policy of our heads of government in this regard, Rainford pointed out. He hoped Lusinchi's visit to the community headquarters will stimulate an even more earnest search on the part of officials of both sides, for opportunities and modalities for cooperation in the various areas in which there is rich potential for further collaboration.

Suriname

Netherlands Daily Reviews Candidates

PM191031 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 Nov 87 p 7

[ANP report: "No Candidates for Old Parties in Suriname's Problem Areas"]

[Text] The Hague/Paramaribo, 9 Nov—The Front for Democracy and Development, the coalition of Suriname's traditional political parties, the NPS [Suriname National Party], VHP [Progressive Reformed Party], and KTPI [Indonesian Peasants' Party], is not taking part in the elections in the Brokopondo, Marowijne, and Sipaliwini electoral districts. Nor will the Surinamese Labor Party (SPA) field any candidates in these districts for election to the National Assembly and local assemblies. The deadline for candidate registration is today.

Interior Minister Jules Wijdenbosch extended the period for registration in Suriname's problem areas after the decision by Army and government head Desi Bouterse that the elections should go ahead in all of Suriname's electoral districts.

The Front and the SPA want the elections to be postponed in the districts where a state of emergency exists. As a result of the hostilities between the Jungle Commando and the National Army they have been unable to establish contacts with the voters and possible candidates. The Front and the SPA also consider it unheard of that a minority of the districts' inhabitants should elect representatives for the majority who have fled from them.

The Pendawalima, a party of Javanese origin, has submitted a list of candidates to the electoral headquarters in Marowijne. It is thought possible that the Association for Brotherhood and Unity in Politics (BEP), which chiefly comprises maroons, will field candidates. In the last few days the BEP has been taking soundings in various villages and has discovered that voters are still ready to go to the polls.

Reports Pre-election Scene

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[Unnamed "own correspondent" dispatch: "No Opposition for Bouterse's Party in "War Zone""]

[Text] Paramaribo, 10 Nov—Some 15 days before the elections in Suriname Desi Bouterse's National Democratic Party (NDP) already has 7 seats in the National Assembly in its pocket. For the NDP is the only party which appeared to have fielded candidates in the Brokopondo and Sipaliwini districts when candidate registration closed there yesterday. The party will be able to win the seats in provincial and district assemblies in the same way.

In the Marowijne district a small Javanese party, the Pendawalima, has fielded candidates, but these are probably in no position to win even one of the district's three seats. The other political parties have fielded no candidates in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini, and Marowijne. The Front comprising the three so-called old parties and the Surinamese Labor Party (SPA) continues to support the stance of the Supreme Council that elections cannot be held in the three districts, where a state of emergency exits.

The maroon Unity Party [Association for Brotherhood and Unity in Politics], which is associated with the Front, said yesterday that it will not take part in the elections in the so-called war zones because the registration of citizens has been carried out very selectively and inadequately. The safety of politicians and campaigners in the three districts cannot be completely guaranteed, a party spokesman said. Because of the state of emergency contacts between the party, its members, and the maroons' great chiefs are poor.

SPA Chairman Fred Derby said at a news conference yesterday that the deadline for the registration of candidates had already officially passed, but that Bouterse had extended registration without seeking the approval of ministers. All the members of the cabinet should have been involved in such a decision. Derby said that the NDP had only succeeded in finding candidates to run in the Sipaliwini and Marowijne districts after the deadline for candidate registration had been extended to 9 November.

Derby was speaking at a news conference which he gave because the mass meeting, which his party had called for Sunday afternoon because of the disruptions in electricity supplies, had been so disorderly that Derby had been unable to speak. Derby also attacked Bouterse's attempt to monopolize Surinamese television. He said that there is no media policy in Suriname. In the news broadcasts the NDP is given the opportunity to make propaganda for more than 15 minutes. The other parties are unable to make their voices heard, even on the second television network.

Derby also voiced criticism of the Front of the old political parties. He predicted that the Front will rapidly fall into disarray because the member parties have nothing to bind them together. Ronnie Brunswijk's Jungle Commando also came in for criticism. Derby condemned in particular last Saturday's attack on the electricity generating station in Moengo. According to Derby a guerrilla group with ideological pretensions should leave the country's production structures untouched. A democratization process is clearly not the aim of Brunswijk and of the Liberation Council which has its base in the Netherlands, Derby said.

Since the attack by the Jungle Commando the production of bauxite in Moengo has been at a standstill. Suralco, the company which works the bauxite mines, does not believe the safety of its workers has been guaranteed. The company has approached the government in Paramaribo with a request that it do everything it can to make the uninterrupted production of bauxite possible.

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